

What's at Stake for Idaho?

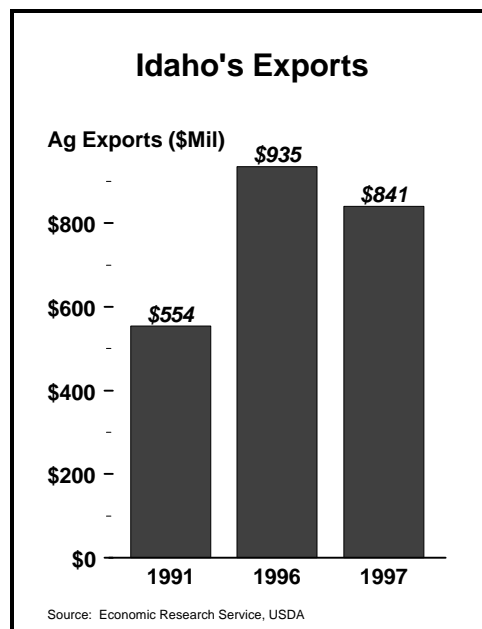
Idaho is an important producer of agricultural products that are exported worldwide. In 1997, Idaho ranked 22nd among all 50 states in the value of its agricultural exports. The state's exports reached an estimated \$841 million. These exports helped boost farm prices and income, while supporting about 14,300 jobs both on and off the farm in food processing, transportation and manufacturing. Exports are increasingly important to Idaho's agricultural and state-wide economy. Measured as exports divided by farm cash receipts, the state's reliance on agricultural exports rose from 21% to 25% since 1991.

Idaho's top five agricultural exports in 1997 were:

- # vegetables and preparations -- \$254 million
- # wheat and products -- \$233 million
- # live animals and red meats -- \$71 million
- # feeds and fodders -- \$52 million
- # feed grains and products -- \$40 million

World demand for these products is increasing, but so is competition among suppliers. If Idaho's farmers, ranchers, and food processors are to compete successfully for the export opportunities of the 21st century, they need *fair trade* and *fair access* to growing global markets.

Idaho Producers Benefit from Trade Agreements



Idaho is already benefitting from a number of agricultural trade agreements. While there is still much to be done, examples of new market opportunities for Idaho include:

- # Idaho, the nation's 6th largest wheat producer, benefits under the Uruguay Round from a 33% reduction in the quantity of EU wheat receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is expanding its 5,530,000 ton tariff-rate quota by 35,000 tons annually from 1995 to 2000.
- # The nation's leading producer of potatoes, Idaho benefits under NAFTA as Mexico lowers tariffs on frozen potatoes from 15% to 9% and on all other potato products from 20% to 12% by 2003.
- # With over 20% of its farm receipts coming from beef cattle, Idaho benefits from the Uruguay Round with a 38% reduction in the quantity of EU beef receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is reducing beef tariffs from 50% to 38.5%. Korea will eliminate its beef import quota by 2001 and reduce its tariffs to 40% by 2004. The Philippines is reducing its beef tariff from 60% to 35%. Due to the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, U.S. beef is now exempt from Canadian duties and volume restrictions.